President Cleveland Addresses the Congress of the Republic for the First Time, and Reviews

The Condition of the Country and Its Relations with Foreign Govern ments-Chinese Labor.

Citizenship and Naturalization Must Be Put Upon a Basis Unassailable by Foreign Powers,

And Where It Cannot Be Tampered with by Local Political Combinations, or Be Lightly Assumed.

tion Should Be Made Upon the Imported Necessaries of Life.

Frandulent Silver Dollar. Manton Marble's Mission a Failure B

cause of the Over-Coinage of This

Fraudulent Silver Dollar.

Important Suggestions as to the Army and the Necessity for an Effective and Strong Navy.

Reduction in the Cost of Money Orders a Much Needed Concession to the Working Classes.

The Ultimate Object of the Indian Poltey Should Be Their Civilization and Citizenship.

The Agricultural Interests Should Be the Object of the Special Care of the Government.

Civil Service Essential to Check the Progress of Demoralization in the Conduct of Public Affairs.

The Importation of Mormons Should B Stopped in Order to Put an End

Urgent Entreaty that Congress Shall

Washington, December 8.—The fe lowing is the President's message in ful read before Congress to-day:

To the Congress of the United States: Your assembling is clouded by a sens of public bereavement, caused by the renited States. His distinguished pub lie service, his complete integrity an virtues will find honorable record in h proofs of the esteem and confidence which he was held by his fellow-coun-trymen were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity, and, at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest

appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties as they will re-late to Federal legislation. While the Executive may recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the responsibility for legislative action must and should rest upon those sent by the reople to make their laws. Contemplation of the grave and responsble functions assigned to the executive branches of the government under the oranches of the government under the constitution, will disclose the partition of power between our respective departments, and their necessary independence, and also the need for the excess of all power intrusted to each that spirit of comity and co-constitution which is constructed. comity and co-operation which is essential to the proper fulfillment of the patriotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful servants of the people. The

jealous watchfulness of our constituencies great and small, supplements their suf-frages, and before the tribunal they es-tablish every public servant should be OUR RE TIONS WITH FOREIGN

It is gracifying to announce that the relations of the United States with for-Our position, after nearly a century and amicable attitude toward the stron and weak alike, furnish proof of a politi efforts of my administration will be applied, ever bearing in mind the principles on which it must rest, and which were declared in uncertain tones by Mr. ical disposition which renders profes-sions of good will unnecessary. There are no questions of difficulty pending

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. The Argentine government has vived the long dormant question of t Falkland Islands by claiming from t attributed to the action of the commander of the sloop of war Lexington in break ing up a piratical colony on those islands in 1831, and their subsequent occupation

A question has are set you call the power and and employed for the east of peace and ment of Austria-Hungs. "As States at the proposal time of Austria-Hungs." As States at the proposal time of Austria-Hungs. "As States at the proposal time of Austria-Hungs." As States at the proposal time of Austria-Hungs." As States at the proposal time of Austria-Hungs. "As States at the proposal time of Austria-Hungs." As States at the proposal time of Austria-Hungs." As States at the proposal time of Austria-Hungs." As States at the proposal time of Austria-Hungs. "As States at the Country in that distracted country with a proposal time of Austria-Hungs." As States at the country with the proposal time of Austria-Hungs." As States at the country with the proposal time of Austria-Hungs." As States at the country with the proposal time of Austria-Hungs." As States at the country with the proposal time of Austria-Hungs. The proposal time of Austria-Hungs. The proposal time of Austria-Hungs." As States at the country with the proposal time of Austria-Hungs." As States at the country with the proposal time of Austria-Hungs. The proposal time of Austria-Hungs." As States and that country with a country with the district of Austria-Hungs. The proposal time of Austria-Hungs. The proposal ti

limitation in favor of a foreign government upon the right of selection by the executive, and required such an application of a religious test as a qualification for office under the United States the ambitions and warlike necessities of GERMANY AND THE CAROLINE ISLAN for office under the United States as would have resulted in the practical disfranchisement of a large class of our disfranchisement of a large class of our citizens and the abandonment of a vital principle in our government. The Austria-Hungarian government finally decided not to receive Mr. Keilly as the cided not to receive envoy of the United States, and that gen-

leman has since resigned his commis-

sion, leaving the post vacant. I have

made no new nomination, and the inter-

ests of this government at Vienna are

now in the care of the Secretary of Lega-tion, acting as Charge D'Affairs ad in-THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA. Early in March last war broke out in Central America, caused by the attempt of Guatemala to consolidate the several states into a single government. In these contests between our neighboring States the United States forbore to interfere actively, but by the aid of their friendly offices in the deprecation of war, and to promote peace and concord among the belligerents, by such counsel contributed importantly to the restoration of tranquillity in that locality.

OUR TROUBLE ON THE ISTHMUS AND THE Emergencies growing out of civil war in the United States of Colombia demanded of the government, at the beginning of this administration, the employ-ment of an armed force to fulfill its guarantees under the thirty-fifth article of the treaty of 1846, in order to keep the transit open across the Isthmus of Panama. Desirous of exercising only the powers expressly reserved to us by the treaty, and mindful of the rights of Tariff Reform a Necessity-The Reduc Colombia, the forces sent to the Isthmus were instructed to confine their action to positively and efficaciously preventing the transit and its accessories from being interrupted or embarrassed. This delicate and responsible task necessarily involved ice control where the local authorit was temporarily powerless, but always in aid of the sovereignty of Colombia. The The Poor Wage-Earning Man Suffers prompt and successful fulfillment of its duty by this gover ment was highly appreciated by the gover ment of Colombia, and has been followed by expressions of its satisfaction. High praise is like to the officers and more constant. Most from the Circulation of the

due to the officers and men engaged in ers. Race prejudice is the chief factor his service. The restoration of peace in in originating these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain. of the constituted government there be good relationship we strive to maintain good relationship we strive to maintain with China. The admitted right of a government to prevent the ingent of the government to prevent the government to government the government to government the government to government the government to government to government the government to government the government to government the governme ing these occurrences a question of much importance was presented by decrees of I ments hostile to its internal peace and the Colombian government, proclaiming the closure of certain ports there in the third in the color insurgents, and declaring vessions of the subject. That the exclusion of Chihe closure of certain ports there in the nds of insurgents, and declaring vesels held by the revolutionists to be pi ratical and liable to capture by any power. To neither of the propositions could the United States assent. An effective closure of ports not in the possession of the government but held by stile partisans could not be recognized. Neither could the vessels of insurgents gainst the legitimate sovereignty semed hostis humani generis within the

precepts of international law, what-ever might be the definition and penulty f their acts under the municipal law the State against whose authority they were in revolt. The denial by this gov-ernment of the Colombian propositions id not, however, imply the admission of a belligerent status on the part of the in-surgents. The Colombian Government has expressed its willingness to negotiate conventions for the adjustment by arbi tration of claims by foreign citizens arising out of the destruction of the city . Aspinwall by the insurrectionary

THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT SCHEME. The interest of the United States in 2 practicable transit for ships across the strip of land separating the Atlantic om the Pacific has been repeatedly anifested during the last half century. decessor caused to be ted with Nicaragua a treaty for of the United States, of a canal through Nicaraguan territory, and laid it before ate Pending the action of that examination. Attentive consideraold it from resubmission to the Senate. daintaining, as I do, the tenets of a line which proscribe entangling alliances with foreign States, I do not favor a olicy of acquisition of new and distant critory or the incorporation of remote iterests with our own. The laws of

progress are vital and organic, and we progress are vital and organic and we conscious of that irre-ing on the signatories, subject to ratificastible of commercial expansion which, as the concomitant of our active civilization day by day, is being urged onward by those increasing facilities of oduction, transportation and commuation to which steam and electricity resent instructs us to address ourselves resources of the great area committed to esources of the great area committed to our charge and the cultivation of the our sof peace within our borders, though orts of peace within our borders, though an hemisphere from being involved in he political problems and complications

amid universal sorrow and some those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the President to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and receive their consideration such their consideratio a ship "railway" from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obvious advantages of such a route, if feasible, over others more remote from the axial lines of

routes which lead through it.

The construction of three transcont

operation, wholly within our territory and uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific

traffic between Europe and the Pacific, and particularly between the valley of the Mississippi and the western coast of correct. No opportunity has been omitted North and South America are deserving testify the friendliness of this covern of consideration. ment toward Corea, whose entrance the family of treaty powers the Uni Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two great-States was the first to recognize. gard with favor the application made the Corean government to be allowed employ American officers as military for the world's benefit-a trust for man-kind, to be removed from the chance of tructors, to which the assent of Co gress becomes necessary, and I am happy

to say this request has the concurren sanction of China and Japan. ILLEGAL ARREST BY ECUADOR. The arrest and imprisonment of Julio this government, with an offensive and Santos, a citizen of the United States, oreover, entail measures for its realiza politics or present means. The lapse of years has abundantly confirmed the wisistrations which, long before the condi-tions of maritime intercourse were changed and enlarged by the progress of the age, proclaimed the across the American isthmus and conse rated it in advance to the common use

Out insisted upon by our own.
THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS
COMMISSION. ion to be due from the United States to French saimants on account of injuries suffered by them during the war of sesuffered by them during the war of se-cession having been appropriated by the Cass, who, while Secretary of State in 1858, announced that what the United States want in Central America, next to the happiness of its people, is the securing the happiness of its people its people is the securing the happiness of its people is the secu the happiness of its people, is the scourity and neutrality of the interoceanic prize courts for evidence bearing on the claims of American citizens against France for spoliations committed prior to 1801. The duty has been performed, and the report of the sgent will be laid THE EFFECT AND VALUE OF OUR TRANS-CONTINENTAL BAILROADS.

of a most interesting and impressive nation. Considers the claim as wholly groundless. TH AUSTRIA ABOUT MR. A QUESTION W. WELLY.

A question has arr. The with the government of Austria-Hunga. The with the government of the Unit. Spitution.

cessity of a neutralization of any inter-oceanic transit, and this can only be ac-

calling for judicial determination.

be exerted to maintain the amplest good

faith toward Chins in the treatment of these men and the inflexible sternness of the law in bringing the wrong-doers

to justice, should be insisted upon Every effort has been made by this gov

ernment to prevent these violent out-breaks and to aid the represen-tatives of China in their investi

nese labor is demanded in other coun

tries where like conditions prevail is

strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where Chinese immigration is

now removed by laws more exclusive than our own. If existing laws are in-

adequate to compass the end in view, I shall be prepared to give earnest consid-

eration to any further remedial measures

The independent State of the Congo

as been organized as a government un

er the sovereignty of his majesty the ling of the Belgians, who assumes its

hief magistracy in his personal charac

dependency on Belgium. It is fortun

ate that this benighted region, owing all it has of quickening civilization to the beneficence and philanthropic spirit of this monarch, should have the advantage

and security of its benevolent super-vision. The action taken by this govern-

hods whereby the Congo basin migh

tion within one year, and, notwithstand

ing the reservation under which the del-egates of the United States attended

f the plenipotentiaries of other gowers

ments, thus making the United States appear, without reserve or qualification.

as signatories to a joint international en-

er only, without making the new State

within the treaty limits which the wis-

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

dom of Congress may devise.

The drawings and report of a recent survey of the Nicaragua Canal route, made by Chief Engineer Menocal, will The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operations of Chili in Peru and of matters affecting the status of our citizens under civil and criminal law, while standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues ra sed between powers to both of which the United States are Bolivia are the subject of negotiation for a claims' convention with Chili, pro-viding for their submission to arbitra-tion. The harmony of our relations friendly. This government expects that nothing in the present contention shall with China is fully sustained in the application of the acts lately passed to execute the treaty of 1880, restrictive of unfavorably affect our citizens carrying on a peaceful commerce, or there domi-ciled, and has so informed the governthe immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States. Individual cases of ments of Spain and Germany. hardship have occurred beyond the power of the Executive to remedy, and

OUR GOOD-WILL RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN. The marked good will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year. CHINA AND THE CHINESE LABOR QUES-The condition of the Chinese question The termination of the fishing clauses of to which I elsewhere advert, and aiming n the Western States and Territories is the treaty of Washington, in pursuance of the joint resolution of March 3d, 1883, must have resulted in the abrupt despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming Territory where cessation on the 1st of July this year, in the midst of their ventures, of the operumbers of unoffending Chinamen, in disputably within the protection of the treaties and the law, were murdered by engaged in fishing in British American mob, and the still more recent threatene waters but for a diplomatic understand-ing reached with her majesty's governoutbreak of the same character in Wash ington Territory, are fresh in the minds of all and there is apprehension lest the ment in June last, whereby assurance was obtained that no interruption of these operations should take place durbitterness of feeling sgainst the Mongo-lian race on the Pacific slope may find vent in similar lawless demonstration. All the power of this government should ing the current fishing season THE NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.

In the interest of good neighborhood and of the commercial intercourse of adjacent communities, the question of the North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given by me when the extensory arrangements above described were nego-tiated, I recommend that the Congress provide for the appointment of a commission, in which the governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just, equitable and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights the two governments and their re spective citizens on the coasts of th United States and British North Ameriea. The fishing interests being int mately related to other general questi dependent upon contiguity and inter course, consideration thereof in all the quities might also properly come with the purview of such commission, and the fullest latitude of expression of both sides should be permitted. The correspond-ence in relation to the fishing rights will

THE GREELY ARCTIC EXPEDITION The Arctic exploring steamer Alert which was generously given by her majesty's Government to aid in the relief of the Greely expedition, was, after the successful attainment of that human purpose, returned to Great Britain, is pursuance of the authority conferred the act of March, 3, 1885. OUR EXTRADITION TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The inadequacy of the existing er gramments for extradition between the United States and Great Britain, habeen long apparent. The tenth article of the treaty of 1842, one of the earliest compacts in this regard entered into b the United States, stipulated for surren der in respect of a limited number offenses. Other crimes, no less inimic to the social welfare, should be embrace and the procedure of extradition brough in harmony with present internation ment last year in being the first to recog-nize the flag of the International Asso-ciation of the Congo has been followed by government for an enlarged treaty of by a formal recognition of the new extradition have been pending since 1870 nationality which succeeds to its sover-eign powers. A conference of delegates factory result will soon be attained. f the principal commercial nations was THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN ALASKA AND

neld at Berlin last winter to discuss BRITISH COLUMBIA. be kept open to the world's trade. Delegrates attended on behalf of the United States with the understanding that their part should be merely deliber-treaty between Great Britain and Russia. should be merely deliber-without imparting to the Modern exploration discloses that this made for a preliminary reconno sance by officers of the United States, to the end of acquiring more precise information of the subject. I have invited her majesty's government to consider with us the their signatures were attached to the general act in the same manner as those established by meridian observations, or by known geographical features, withou the necessity of an expensive survey o

CLAIMS AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF The late insurrectionary movemen conservation of the territorial integrity of distant regions where we have no established interests or control. This government does not, however, regard its reservation of liberty of action in suffered by foreigners because of hostiliernment does not, however, regate its of distant governments. Therefore, I am unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or right outside of our own territory when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to detend the territorial integrity of the State where such interests ite.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

While the general project of connecting to be encouraged, I am of opinion that any scheme to that end to be considered with favor should be free from the features alluded to. The Tehuantepec will be laid submitted for your consulting the same of the State where in the agent sent by this government allows not have a false. The commercial agencies on the African coast, are also submitted for your consulting the same of the commercial agencies on the African coast, are also submitted for your consulting the sufficient of the claims of certain citizens to detend the territory when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to detend the territory when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to detend the territory when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to detend the territory when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to detend the territory when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to detend the territory when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to detend the territory when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to detend the territory when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to detend the territory when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to detend the territory when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to detend the territory when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements of the United States will be in this manner determined. The long results of two claims o

Mr. Van Bokkelen, a resident of Port at coast, are also submitted for your con-Prince, who, on suit by creditors resid OUR TRADE WITH SOUTH AND CENTRAL ing in the United States, was senter to imprisonment, and under the oper The commission appoint decessor last winter to visit the Central and South American countries and report on the methods of calarging the port on the methods of the United suits at law. Our contention was denied by the Haytian government, which, how while still professing to maintain while still professing to maintain The commission appointed by my pre-lecessor last winter to visit the Central and South American countries and rekelen's right, terminated the controvers by setting him at liberty without expla

An intenational conference to conside the means of arresting the spread of cholera and other epidemic diseases, was had at Rome in May last, and adjourned to meet again on further notice. A expert delegate on behalf of the Unite States has attended its sessions and we

submit a report. OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO Our relations with Mexico continu by the authorities of Ecuador gave rise to be most cordial, as befits those of to a contention with that government, in which his right to be released or to have a speedy and impartial trial on authorities of friendship and commercial intimacy exist, as the natural and growing nounced charges, and with all guarantees of defense stipulated by treaty, was insisted upon by us. After an elaborate correspondence and repeated and carnest representations on our part, Mr. Santos was, after an alleged trial and conviction eventually included on a general decree of amnesty and pardoned by the Ecuadorian Executive and released, leaving the question of his American citizenship cluded commercial treaty with Mexico the question of his American citizenship cluded commercial treaty with Mexic denied by the Ecuadorian government, still awaits the stipulated legislation t The amount adjudged by the late in February last and since ratified on cured by a supplementary article, signed

As this convention, so important

cessity of a neutralization of any interoceanic transit, and this can only be accomplished by making the uses of the this class of questions will, doubtless, It is gratifying to advert to the cor-GERMANY AND THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

The dispute of Germany and Spain relative to the domination of the Caroline Islands has attracted the attention of this government by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the past thirty years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our citizens under civil and criminal law gratifying confirmation. Other questions of the cordinative of the owners of the ship Masonic for losses suffered through the admitted dereliction of Spanish authorities in the Philippine Islands has been adjusted by arbitration, and an indemnity awarded. The principle of arbitration in such cases, to which the United States have long and consist-

ment. The operation of the commer-cial agreement with Spain of January 2d and February 13, 1884, has been found inadequate, and the terms of the agreement are subjected to conflicting interpretations in those islands.

Negotiations have been instituted at Madrid for a full treaty not open to these objections, and in the line of the general policy touching the neighborly of proximate communities

moreover, at the removal of existing burdens and annoying restrictions, and, although a satisfactory termination is promised, I am compelled to delay its nnouncement. THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT CON-FERENCE. An International Copyright Conference was held at Berne in September, on the invitation of the Swiss Government. The Envoy of the United States attended as a delegate, but refrained from committing this government to the results away by simple the results, even by signing the recommen datory protocol adopted. The interest datory protocol adopted. The interesting and important subject of international copyright has been before you for several years. Action is certainly desirable to effect the object in view, and, while there may be question as to the relative advantage of treating it by legislation or by specific treaty, the matured views of the Berne Conference cannot fail to advantage of the conference cannot fail to advantage of the series of the s

fail to aid your consideration of the sub-COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH TURKEY. The termination of the commercial treaty of 1862 between the United States and Turkey has been sought by that government. While there is a question as to the sufficiency of the notice of ermination given, yet as the commercial rights of our citizens in Turkey come under the favored nation guarantees of the prior treaty of 1830, and as equal treatment is admitted by the Porte, no inconvenience can result from the assent of this government to the revision of the Ottoman tariffs, in which the treaty powers have been invited to join. ons concerning our citizens in Turket may be affected by the Porte's non-ac-quiescence in the right of expatriation, and by the imposition of religious tests as a condition of residence, in which this overnment cannot concur. The United with every power that the status of their citizens is to be respected and equal civil privileges accorded to them, without re-gard to creed, and affected by no considrations save those growing out of domiliary return to the land of original alle-

ions which may survive under municipal aws after such voluntary refurn. NEGOTIATIONS WITH VENEZUELA The negotiations with Venezuela relave to the rehearing of the awards of the ixed commission constituted under the reaty of 1866, was resumed in view of which labors under the disadvantage of the recent acquiescence of the Venezu-elan envoy in the principal point ad-vanced by this government, that the effects f the old treaty could only be set aside by the operation of a new convention. A result in substantial accord with the adisory suggestions contained in the joint esolution of March 3, 1883, has been greed upon and will shortly be submit-

iance, or of unfulfilled personal obliga-

United States, and the annual interest accruing thereon when not otherwise required by treaty, are to be invested in stocks of the United States bearing a rate of interest not less than 5 per cent. results any binding character so far as the United States were concerned. This reserve was due to the indisposition of this government to share in any disposal by an international congress of jurisdictional questions in remote foreign Territories. The results of this conference were embedded to the time has come when an accurate the time the time the time that the time that the time that the time the t tional congress of jurisdictional questions is supposed to traverse, admonishes that in remote foreign Territories. The results of this conference were embedied in a formal act of the nature of an interpart of the property rule of this government to allow interest on claims, I recommend the repeal of the provision in question and the disposition under a uniform rule of the present ac

cumulations from investment of trust

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION. The inadequacy of existing legislation outhing citizenship and naturalization ognizing the right of expatriation, no statutory provision exists providing neans for renouncing citizenship by a American citizen, native born or natural zed; for terminating and vacating an improper acquisition of citizenship. ven a fraudulent decree of naturalizaion cannot now be canceled. The privilege and franchise of American strizenship should be granted with car in good faith to assume its duties and re sponsibilities when attaining its privi eges and benefits. It should be with-neld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with the in-tent of escaping the duties of their original allegiance without taking upon themselves those of their new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose toward their original governments. These evils have had many flagrant illustration. I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my pade for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted the various courts throughout the United States now invested with that power. The rights which spring from domicile in the United States, especially

other similar treaties were initiated by my predecessor. Recognizing the need of traffic with Cuba and Porto Rico, and met by the desire of Spain to succor languishing interests in the Antilles,

section of the shipping act approved June 26, 1884, certain reductions and June 26, 1884, certain reductions and contingent exemptions from tennage dues were made as to vessels entering ports of the United States from any foreign port in North and Central America, the West India Islands, the Bahamas and Bermudas, Mexico, and the Isthmus as far as Aspinwall and Panama. The governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal, and Sweden and Norway have asserted. under the "favored na-

asserted, under the "favored na-tion" clause in their treaties with the United States, a claim to the United States, a claim to like treatment in respect to vessels coming to the United States from their home porty. This government, however, holds that the privileges granted by the act are purely geographical, inuring to any vessel of any power that may choose to engage in traffic between this country and any port within the determinant of the country and any port within the determinant of the country and any port within the determinant of the country and any port within the determinant of the country and any port within the determinant of the country and any port within the determinant of the country and any port within the determinant of the country and any port within the determinant of the country and any port within the determinant of the country and any port within the determinant of the country and any port within the determinant of the country and any port within the determinant of the country and any port within the determinant of the country and any port within the country and any port within the determinant of the country and any port within the country a this country and any port within the defined zone, and no warrant exists under the most favored nation clause for the xtension of the privileges in question to vessels sailing to this country from ports outside the limitation of the act. Undoubtedly the relations of commerce with our near neighbors, which terri-tories form so long a frontier-line, diffi-cult to be guarded, and who find in our cotton manufactures, 6; flax, hemp and jute and their manufactures, 5. REVENUE REFORM—THE GREATEST GOOD OF THE GREATEST NUMBER. country, and equally offer to us, natural markets, demand special and considerate treatment. It rests with Congress to consider what legislative action may in crease facilities of intercourse which continuity makes natural and desirable

I earnestly urge that Congress recas the appropriations for the maintenance of the diplomatic and consular service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our national interests at every port where a representative is necessary. The salary should be so graded as to permit him to live with comfort. With the assignment of adequate salaries the so-called notarial extra official fees, which our officers abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites, should be done away with. Every act requiring the seal of the officer should be taxable at schedule rate and the fee therefor returned to the Treasury. By restoring these revenues to the public use the consular service would be self-supporting, even with a liberal increase of the present low sal aries. In further prevention of abuses a system of consular inspection should be instituted. The appointment of a limited number of Secretaries of Legation at large, to be assigned to duty wherever necessary, and in particular or temporary service at missions which for any cause may be without a head, should also be authorized. I favor also authorization for the detail of officers of the regular service as military or naval attaches at legations. Some foreign govraments do not recognize the union consular with diplomatic functions. Italy and Venezula will only receive the appointee in one of his two capacities but this does not prevent the require ment of a bond and submission responsibilities of an office whose duties he cannot discharge. The superadded title of Consul-General should be abandoned at all missions.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DIPLOMATIC

EXTRA TERRITORIAL COURTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. ome a larger measure of the rewards of I deem it expedient that a well-devise measure for the reorganization of the extra territorial courts in Oriental coun-tries should replace the present system combining judicial and executive func-tions in the same office.

GIFTS OF LAND BY JAPAN AND SIAM. In several Oriental countries generous ffers have been made of premises for housing the legations of the United States. A grant of land for that purpose was made some years since by Japan, and INVESTMENT OF TREATY TRUST FUNDS.

Under section 3659 of the Revised Statutes all funds held in the angle of commodious quarters in Revised Statutes of co

In Corea the late Minister was per mitted to purchase a building from the government for legation use. In China the premises rented for the legation are ty of the government, having been given for that purpose in 1882 by the Sultan of Morocco. I approve the suggestion heretotore made that, in view of the conditions of life and administration in the Western countries, the legation buildings in China, Japan, Corea, Siam, and, perhaps, Persia, should be owned and furnished by the government with a view to permanency and security. This end, I recommend that authority be given to accept the gifts adverted to in Japan and Siam, and to purchase in the other countries named, with provision for furniture and repairs. A consider-able saving in rental would result.

hibits, and proved of great value in spreading among the concourse of visitors from Mexico and Central and South. A Merica a wider knowledge of the various manfactures and productions of this country and their availability in exchange for the productions of those regions.

DUTIES ON WORKS OF ART. DUTIES ON WORKS OF ART,

Past Congresses have had under con-sideration the advisability of abolishing the discrimination made by the tariff laws in favor of the works of American artists. The odium of the policy which subjects to a high rate of duty the paint-

rope, and has caused them with practical unanimity to favor the abolition of such an ungracious distinction, and in their interest, and for other obvious reasons, interest, and for other obvious reasons, are or silver cortificates, while the average within that period has been 20 per Portion of silver and its certificates. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

when coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of definition by statute. The stranger coming hither with intent to remain, established by this residence in our midst, contributing to the general welfare, and by this voluntary act declaring his purpose to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, thereby gains an inchoate contributing to the general welfare, and by this voluntary act declaring his purpose to assume the responsibilities of citizensbip, thereby gains an inchoate status which legislation may properly define. The laws of certain States and Territories admit a domiciled alien to the loval franchise, conferring on him the rights of citizensbip to a degree which pairs him in the analogous position of being a citizen of a State and yet not of the United States within the purview of Federal and international law. It is important within the scope of national legislation to define this right of alien domicile as distinguished from federal natural association.

The commercial relatio \ of the United States with their mediate neighbors, and with important areas of traffic near our shores, suggest especially liberal intercourse between them and us. Following the treaty of 1883 with Mexico, which rested on the basis of a reciprocal exemption from customs and \$40,225,424 II; for Indians, pay predecessor. Recognizing the need of traffic with Cuba and Porto Rico, and of the military; including river and the tree will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silparation and economy, particularly and his recomment, and his recomment deconomy, particularly and his recomment of simplification and economy, particularly and his recomment of the bedien to discuss the first of simplification and economy, particularly and the deconomy and sparticularly receipts from all sources for the fiscal year the citizen of a supparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and a dollar in the right of the united with the right of value and value of the silver dollar apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar apparent the difference with the silver dollar apparent the difference with the silver dollar apparent the difference of the silver dollar apparent the difference of the silver dollar apparent the difference of the silver \$655,249,463, for pensions, \$56,102,267 49; for the military, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, \$42, 670,578 47; for the navy, including ressels, machinery and improvements of heavily depreciated and fluctuating and processes. As this convention, so important to the commercial welfare of the two adjoining countries, has been constitutionally confirmed, the hope is that legislation needed to make it effective may not long be delayed. The large influx of capital and enterprise to Mexico from the United States continues to aid in the development of the resources and in augmenting the material well-heing of our sister republic, lines of railway, penetrating to the heart and capital of the continue, the hope is that legislation needed to make it effective may not long be delayed. The large influx of capital and enterprise to Mexico from the development of the resources and in augmenting the material well-heing of our sister republic, lines of railway, penetrating to the heart and capital of the continue, the public debt states continues to aid in the development of the resources and on the development of the resources and on the development of the resources on the public debt, \$51,386,256 47; for the District of Columbia, \$3,399,659 95; for interest on the public debt, \$251,386,256 47; for the District of Columbia, \$3,399,659 95; for interest on the public debt, \$251,386,256 47; for the District of Columbia, \$3,399,659 95; for interest on the District of Columbia, \$3,399,659 95; for interest on the District of Columbia, \$3,399,659 95; for interest on the District of Columbia, \$3,399,659 95; for interest on the District of Columbia, \$3,399,659 95; for interest on the Distric

Herbs, minerals, regetables and animals Tobacco and its manufact-Wood and its manufact-Our imports during the year were as follows:

256,918,960 00 165,506,270 00 9629,829,376 80 circulating medium instead of adding to it. It will not be disputed that any at-tempt on the part of the government to cause the circulation of silver dollars worth 80 cents side by side with gold The following are given as prominent articles of imports during the year, with their value and the percentage they bear to the total importation

Articles Falues Sugar and molasses 576,738,711 Coffee 46,738,712 Wool and its manufactures 40,338,002 must be seconded by the confidence of the people, that both coins will retain the same purchasing power and be interchangeable at will. A special effort has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the amount of our ures 28,152,001 Hides and skins, other than fur skins 20,586,443 Of the entire amount of duties collected, 70 per cent, was collected from the following articles of import: Sugar and molasses, 29; wool and its manufactures, 15; silk and its manufactures, 8; iron and stall and their manufactures. ures, 15; silk and its manufactures, 8 iron and steel and their manufactures

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the government culation to cause uneasiness, and the whole amount coined and now on hand might, after a time, be absorbed by the justifies a reduction in the amount ex-acted from the people for its support. Our government is but the means estab-lished by the will of a free people by the ceaseless stream that threatens to overflow the land which causes fear and which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their bene-fit and protection, and it is never better administered, and its true spirit is never uncertainty. MANTON MARBLE'S MISSION TO EUROPE What has been thus far submitted on the subject relates almost entirely to considerations of a home nature, unconnected better observed than when the people's with the bearing which the policies taxation for its support is scrupi other nations have upon the question, but it is perfectly apparent that the imited to the actual necessity of expenditure and distributed according to a just and equitable plan. The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the line of action in regard to our currency cannot wisely be settled on or persisted in, without considering the attitude of the subject of other countries with whom government and indirectly paid by the people from customs duties. The ques-tion of free trade is not involved, nor is we maintain intercourse through commerce, trade and travel. An acknow edgement of this fact is found in the ac there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom and expediency by virtue of which our silver is compul-sorily coined. It provides that the Pres-ident shall invite the governments of f a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modificatson of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European our present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws and in which nations as he may deem advis-able, to join the United States in our citizens have large investments a should not be ruthlessly injured or de-stroyed. We should also deal with the subject in such manner as to protect the nterests of American labor, which is

e capital of our workingmen. Its staity and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy. Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows. Where can it best be the silver coinage act remains inoperative and unexecuted, and without an ally or friend we battle upon the sil-ver field in an illogical and losing conremitted, and what articles can best be eleased from duty in the interest of our itizens?" I think the reduction should made in the revenue derived from a ax upon the imported necessarie of ife. We thus directly lessen the cost of ving in every family of the land, and ease to the people in every humble

awaited all subsequent efforts in the

coinage of silver at a ratio different

test. To give full effect to the design of Congress on these subjects. I have made careful and earnest endeavor since

the adjournment of the last Congress. To this end I delegated a gentleman well instructed in fiscal science to proceed to

land, France and Germany, to obtain

full knowledge of the attitude and is

ose attention to the proceedings of th

ongress of the Latin Union, in order to

ndicate our interest in its objects and

it to be questioned that the views of these governments are in each instance

supported by the weight of public opin-

ion. The seps thus taken have there-fore only more fully demonstrated the uselessness of further attempts at pres-

ent to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations. In the

meantime we are accumulating silver coin, based upon our own peculiar ratio

to such an extent and assuming so heavy a burden to be provided for in any inter-

undesirable party to any future monetar

that of any other na-The most vital part of

the financial centers of Europe, and, in conjunction with our Ministers to Eng-During the year ended November 1 885, 145 national I nks were organize with an aggregate capital of \$16,938,000, and circulating notes have been issued to them amounting to \$4,274,910. The tent of these governments in respect to the establishment of such an international ratio as would procure free coinage of both metals at the mints of these whole number of these banks in existance on the day above mentioned was countries and our own. By my direction our Consul-General at Paris has give 2727. The very limited amount of circulating notes issued by our national banks. ompared with the amount the law permits them to issue upon a deposit of bonds for their redemption, indicates report its action. It may be said, it brief, as to the result of these reports that the volume of our circulating methat the attitude of the leading nations is substantially unchanged since the

THE MISCHIEF OF THE FRAUDULE: Nothing more important than the present condition of our currency and coin-age can claim your attention. Since favored as to local charges. At Tangier the house occupied by our representative has been for many years the properties have a state of more than \$2.000,000 every month. By this process, up to the every month. By this process, up to the present date, 215,759,431 silver dollars have been coined. A reasonable appreciation of a delegation of power to the general government would limit its exercise, without express restrictive words othe people's needs and the require-ments of the public welfare. Upon this theory, the authority to "coin money, given to Congress by the Constitution, if ment of bullion for coinage in any event, does not justify such purchase and coinage to an extent beyond the amount needed for a sufficient circulation medium. The desire to utilize the silver

It is a significant fact that four of th five countries composing the Latin Union mentioned in our coinage act, embarrassed with their silver currency, have just completed an agreement among coined by their respective governments, and that such as has already been coined The World's Industrial Exposition, held at New Orleans last winter, with the assistance of the Federal government. assistance of the Federal government, assistance of the Federal government is negatived by the fact that up to the attracted a large number of foreign exhibits, and proved of great value in so coined have actually found their way circulate upon its merits all the silver we may only under the provisions of the may coin under the provisions of the silver coinage act. The condition in which our Treasury may be placed by a persistence in our present course is matter of concern to every patriotic citi-zen who does desire his government to pay in silver such of its obligations as should be paid in gold. Nor should on month \$2,000,000 of gold in the public Treasury are paid out for \$2,000,000, or more, of silver, to be added to the idle mass already accumulated. If continued long enough this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the government owns applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely the result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the further payment of interest payment of interest thereon. thereon. EFFECTS OF THE UNLIMITED COINAGE The so-called debtor class, for whose benefit the continued compulsory coin-

country in order that they may cancel their present debts by paying the same in depreciated dollars. Nor should it be torgotten, it is not the rich nor the money-lender that must submit to such a readjustment enforced by the government and their debtors. The pittance of the widow and the orphan and the incomes of helpless beneficiaries of all kinds would be disastrously reduced.

The depositors in savings hanks and The depositors in savings banks and in other institutions which hold in trust the savings of the people, when their the savings of the people, when their little accumulations are scaled down to meet the new order of things would in their distress painfully realize the delusion made to them that plentiful money would improve their condition. We have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people and to satisfy those who, from sentiment, wish to see them in circulation and if wish to see them in circulation, and if their coinage is suspended they can be at a risk against which care and saga-cious management do not protect. As a necessary consequence labor lacks em-ployment, and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow-citizens especially entitled to the care-ful consideration of those charged with the duties of legislation. No interest

appeals to us so strongly for a safe and stable currency as the vast army of the unemployed. I recommend the suspension of the compulsory coinage of the silver dollar directed by the laws passed in February, 1878. THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

of different excellence when the better patients have received relief through the het army Marine Hospital Service, of whom 12,863 signment will cease to be in circulation. The hoarding of gold which has already taken were treated in hospitals and 28,911 at | der proper 2.85 place indicates that we shall not escape dispensaries. Active and effective ef-forts have been made, through the medium of this service, to protect the country against an invasion of cholera, which may reasonably expect that gold and it equivalent will abandon the field of cir has prevailed in Spain and France, and port of the army the smallpox, which recently broke out COMPANSATION culation to silver alone. This, of course must produce a severe contraction of our

n Canada. THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The most gratifying results have attended the operations of the life-saving service during the last fiscal year. The observance of the provision of law redollars worth 100 cents, even with the limit that legislation does not run observance of the provision of law requiring the appointment of the force employed in the service to be made solely with reference to their fitness, and without reference to their political or party affiliation, has secured the result which may confidently be expected in any branch of public employment where such rule is applied. As a consequence, counter to laws of trade, to be successful such rule is applied. As a consequence, this service is composed of men well qualified for the performance of their dangerous and exceptionally important silver coin in circulation, but the fact that a large share of the limited amount duties. The number of stations in com-mission at the close of the year was 203 The number of disasters to vessels and crafts of all kind within their field of action was 371. The number of persons endangered in such disasters was 2439, of whom 2428 were saved, only eleven lost. Other lives which were imperiled, though not by disasters to shipping. position to hoard gold, gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial process. There is certainly not enough silver now in cirwere also recovered, and a large amount of property was saved through the aid of this service. The cost of its mainte ance during the year was \$828,474 43. people without apprehension, but it is THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The work of the coast and geodetic

survey was, during the last fiscal year carried on within the boundaries and of the coasts of thirty-two States, two Ter-ritories and the District of Columbia. In July last certain irregularities were found to exist in the management of this bureau which led to a prompt investiga-tion of its methods. The abuses which were brought to light by this examina tion, and the reckless disregard of duty and the interests of the government developed on the part of some of those connected with the service, made a change of its superintendency and a few f its other officers necessary. ureau has been in new hands an intro duction of economy and application business methods have produced an ir ortant saving to the government and romise of more usefulness. This servi has never been regulated by anythin able, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing an international standard for the use of bimetallic money, and securing a fixity of relative value between these metals. This conference absolutely failed, and a similar fate awaited all subsecuring of the most unsatisfactory rules. It was many years ago sanctioned apparently for a purpose regarded as temporary, and related to a survey of our coast. Having gained a place in the appropriations made by Congress, it has gradually taken to itself points and objects and the content of jects not contemplated in its creation same direction, and still we continue our and extended its operations until sadly needs legislative attention. So fal as a further survey of our coast is con cerned, there seems to be a propriety transferring that work to the Navy De partment. The other duties now in charge of this establishment, if they can-not be profitably attached to some existng department or other bureau, should e prosecuted under a law exactly d fining their scope and purpose, and with a careful discrimination between the cientific inquiries which may properly be assumed by the government and those which should be undertaken by State authority or by individual enterpris hoped that the report of the Co gressional committee heretofore ap-pointed to investigate this and other like matters will aid in the accomplishment f proper legislation on this subject.

> erewith submitted. The attention of ount which it contains of the administration of his department and his recommendations and suggestions for the improvement of the service. The army consisted at the date of the last consoliated returns of 2154 officers nlisted men. The expenses of the departments for the fiscal year cuded June 30, 1885, including \$13,164,394 60 for public works and river and harbor im-provements, were \$45.850,999 54. Be-sides the troops which were dispatched in pursuit of the small band of Indians who left their reservation in Arizona and committed murders and outrages two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry regiments of cavalry and one of infantry were sent last July to the Indian Territory to prevent an outbreak which seemed imminent. They remained to aid, if necessary, in the expansion of usurpers upon the reservation, who seemed to have caused the discontent of the content roelamation warning them to remove was complied with without interference.
> Troops were also sent to Rock Springs,
> in Wyoming Territory, after the massacre of Chinese there, to prevent further disturbance, and afterwards to Seattle, in Washington Territory, to avert a threat-ened attack upon Chinese laborers and domestic violence. In both cases the mere presence of the troops had the desired effect. It appears that the number of desertions have diminished, but that during the last fiscal year they numbered 2027, and one instance is given by the lieutenant-general of six desertions by the same recruit. I am convinced that this number of desertions can be much diminished by better discipline and treat ment, but the punishment should be increased for repeated cheeses. These descrious mish, also be reduced by lessen ing the the term of first enlistments, thus allowing a discontented recruit to conemplate a nearer discharge and the army ervice a re-enlistment would be quite

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War is

eneral reports that the number of trials by general court-martial dur-ing the year was 2328, and that 11,851 trials took place before garrison and regimental courts-martial. age of silver is insisted upon, are not dishonest because they are in debt, and great and small in one year may well arrest attention. Of course many of these trials before garrison and regimental courts-martial were for offenses almost frivolous, and there should, I think, be more summary and less inconvenient manner than by court-martial. If some of the proceedings of courts martial which I have had occasion to examine present the ideas of justice which gen-erally prevails in these triburals, I am satisfied that they should be much re-formed, if the honor and the honesty of the army and navy are, by their instru-mentality, to be vindicated and pro-

SEA-COAST DEFENSES. The board of fortifications or other defenses, appointed in pursuance of the suggestions touching the reorganization provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, will in a short the first step toward the reconstruction. time present their report, and it is hoped that this may greatly aid the legislation fenseless condition of our sea coasts.

wish to see them in circulation, and if their coinage is suspended they can be readily obtained by all who desire them. If the need of more is at any time apparent their coinage may be renewed. That disaster has not already overtaken us furnishes no proof; but danger does not wait upon a continuation of the present silver coinage. We have been saved by the most careful management and unusual expedience by a combination of fortunate conditions and by a confident expectation that the commerce of the government in regard to silver coinage would be speedily changed by action of Congress. Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of the dangers and uncertainties surrounding this question.

Capital timidly shrinks from trade, and investors are unwilling to take the chance of the questionable shape in which their money will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect. As a necessary consequence labor lacks and an appearant their coinage is suspended they can be readily obtained by the most careful management do not protect. As a necessary congregation, lacks and a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect. As a necessary congregation, lacks and a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect. As a necessary congregation, lacks and a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect. As a necessary congregation, lacks and a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect. As a necessary congregation, lacks and a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect. As a necessary congregation and the results of increasing benefit to the signal Service during the last year with results of increasing benefit to the such suming larger proportions constantly, and becoming more and more unsuited to the fixed rules which must govern the army, I am inclined to agree with him in the opinion that it should be separately established. If this is done, the scope and extent of its operations should as nearly as possible be definitely prescribed by law, and always capable of

THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST

The Military Academy of West Poin The Military Academy of West Foliation is reported as being in a high state of efficiency, and well equipped for the satisfactory accomplishment of the pursue the revenue and cause increased The steamboat inspection service, on poses of its maintenance. The fact that upon the revenue and cause increa-

ourposes for at

OF PRIVATE ESTY. The net approved March 3, 1885, designed to compensate officers and enlisted men for loss of private property while in the service of the United States, is so ndefinite in its terms and apparently admits so many claims, the adjustment under existing statutes, the government cannot intervene to prevent such a con struction, when entered upon without its consent, though when such consent is asked and granted upon condition that authority to insist upon such condition Thus it is represented that while the officers of the government are with great care guarding against the obstruction of navigation by a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Paul, a large pier for a bridge has been built just be ow this place, directly in the navigable channel of the river. If such things are be permitted, a strong argument i sented against the appropriation of arge sums of money to improve the nav gation of this and other important highways of commerce.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE The report of the Secretary of the s department and the present condition of the work committed to his charge. He details in tall the course pursued by im to protect the rights of the govern ent in respect of certain vessels unfinished at the time of his accession to office, and also concerning the dispatch boat Dolphin, claimed to be completed and waiting the acceptance of the departent. No one can tail to see from reitals contained in this report that only e application of business principles has insisted upon in the treatment of se subjects, and that whatever controarisen was caused by the exon on the part of the department of atrace obligations as they were legally In the case of the Dolphin, e justice to the contractor, au has been entered into profor the ascertainment by inquiry of the complete partial ontract in her construction, and further raviding for the assessment of any dam es to which the government may be eniled on account of a partial failure to erform such contract, on the payment the sum still remaining unpaid upon r price in case a full performance is idged. The contractor, by reason of failure in business, being unable to mplete the other three vessels, they were taken possession of by the governent, in their unfinished state, under lause in the contract permitting such a surse, and are new in process of comletion in the yard of the contractor, ut under the supervision of the Navy Department. NEW CRUISERS.

Congress, at its last session, authorized construction of two additional nev isers and two gunboats, at a cost not eseeding in the aggregate \$2,995,000 The appropriation for this purpose hav-ag become available on the lst day of uly last, steps were at once taken for he procurement of such plans for the astruction of those vessels as would be kely to insure their usefulness when ompleted. These are of the utmos importance, considering the constant advance in the art of building vessels of this character, and the time is not lost which is spent in their careful conside All must admit the importance of an f war that could keep the seas agains

ing such an extended seacoast to pro-tect, and yet we have not a single ressel first-class vessel of any important pow er. Such a condition ought not longer to continue. The nation that cannot reist aggression is constantly exposed to and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage because it is not in a condition to enforce the terms dictated lits sense of right and justice. Inspire tic citizens that the day is not far dis fits our standing among the nations of the earth, and rejoiced at every step that leads in the direction of such a consum direct the attention of Congress to the close of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, in which the humiliating weakness of the present organization of this department is exhibited and the startling abuses and waste of its present methods are expressed. The conviction s forced upon us with the certainty of mathematical demonstration that before we proceed further in the restoration of seventeen years more than \$75,000,000 has been speut in construction, repair quipment and armament of ves the further fast that, instead of an effect the discontent and apprehension of to the disclosures now made, do not perrevive our navy has thus far for the mos n that direction have been little better than blind gropings and expensive, aimless follies. Unquestionably, if we are content with the maintenance of ornament to the government, a constan watchfulness may prevent some of the heir, way into our naval organization and its incurable waste may be reduced to the minimum. But if we desire to stead of reminders of the days past, we have a department organized for the work supplied with all the talent and in-cenuity our country affords, and to take advantage of the experience of other na-tions, systematized so that all effort shall unite and lead in one direction, and fully imbued with the conviction that war vessels, though new, are useless unless they combine all that the ingenuity of lating to their construction, report devoted to this subject to the ac tion of Congress, in the hope that his suggestions touching the reorganization of his department will be adopted, as

THE POSTAL SERVICE. The affairs of the postal service are exhibited by the report of the Postmas ter-General, which will be laid before you. The postal revenue, whose ratio of gain upon the rising prosperity of 1882 and 1883 outstripped the increasing expenses of our growing service, was etter postage, which took effect with the beginning of October in the latter year, and it diminished during the two past portion of \$2,270,000 in 1884 to \$520,000 n 1885. The natural growth and development have meantime increased ex penditure, resulting in a deficiency in he revenue to meet the expenses of the department of five and a quarter millions the year 1884 and eight and a third nillions in the last fiscal year. The an has been retarded by the unfavorable which the postal service is a faithful in-dicator. The gratifying fact is shown, lowever, by the report, that our return ing prosperity is marked by a gain of \$380,000 in the revenue of the latter half f this over the preceding year. The change in the weight of first-class matter which may be carried for a single rate postage from a half ounce to an

unce, and the reduction by one-half of